WASHINGTON

The Ineligibility of Secretary Stewart.

Message of President Grant Recommending a Removal of the Disability.

OPPOSITION AMONG SENATORS.

A Bill to Repeal the Law Laid Over.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

Lieutenant General Sheridan Returned to the Command of Louisiana.

General Terry to the Department of the South.

THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

Grant to the Senate Relating Thereto. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869. The following message was sent to the Senate to

O THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES :-Since the nomination and confirmation of Alex-der T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the easury I find that by the eighth section of the act

Congress, approved September 2, 1789, it provides

as follows, to wit:—

And be it further enacted that no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying out the business of trade or commerce, or owner in whole or part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall oftend against any of the prohibitions of this act he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of \$1,000, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States; provided that any office under the United States; provided that any office on the person giving such information of any such offense upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had. One-half of aforesaid penalty of \$2,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. ewart has been unanimously confirmed by the nate, I would ask that he be exempted by joint solution of the two houses of Congress fro

erations of the same. U. S. GRANT. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869. The Question of Mr. Stewart's Disability. The great sensation of to-day is that bothersom t of 1789, almost a century old, forgotten by raked up to be thrust forward as an obstacle in the way of A. T. Stewart's legal acceptance of the diffi-cult post of Secretary of the Treasury. The fact that Stewart should have been nominated and confirmed without either President Grant or a single Senator remembering the existence of the musty prohibitory law is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable circumstances that has ever attended the making of a Cabinet since the days of Washington. It is the more renarkable also from the fact that Stewart's name as so long before the public, coupled with the Sec-taryship of the Treasury, anterior to his nomina-on and confirmation, and anterior to the inauguraon of President Grant. It seems strange that obody started the difficulty before, so that the secon might have been brushed from the statute book sent curious predicament. Strange as it may is made the effect is great. Sage find that they do not know everything the sun, and not only that, but that ho are charged with making the laws have acally violated one, a very old one, however, which as enacted in very old fogy times, when the idea evalled that nobody was fit to administer govern-ental affairs but a gentleman born with a silver on in his mouth, and so much of a gentleman

the law was passed, so at least say some of the peo

ple here, to give the aristocratic chivalry of the

Grant's recommendation not only did not please the entire body but that some Senators would oppose

the passage of the measurs of repeal proposed by Patterson and Sherman. The latter was in favor of promptly responding to the President's recommendation, but Sumner interposed an objection, and as a consequence the matter was postponed. When the Senate adjourned the floor of the chamber was in-Senate adjourned the floor of the chamber was invaded by crowds of on siders in quite as large force as yesterday, seeking to get at the views of Senators on the subject of the repeal. To the query "would the section be modified or repealed," such Senators as Morton, Thayer, Fenton, Keilogg, Sawyer and Trumbull replied in the affirmative, besides aimost the entire Southern and the democrate delegations, Wilson, Sumner, Cameron, Cattell, Conking, Howe, Howard and Drake declared themselves opposed to the repeal and contended that the laws of the United States should not be made subservient to the interest of any individual, whatever might be his standing. The widest diversity of opinion prevailed on every side in reference to the selection prevailed on every side in reference to the selection of Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, but it was peanly to be observed that nearly all those in opposition to the appointment of Stewart belonged to the class of needy office seekers that infest Washington class of needy office seekers that infest Washington at this particular season. To such men Siewart was attogether obnoxious. None of them could make application for position in his department on the score of political services rendered at this or that election. There was a large crowd of envious merchants in different branches of trade who, out of pure jealousy of Stewart's good fortune, were ready to disparage his character and business quallies and suggest everything against him that might hunder the removal of the disability contained in the law of 1789. Conkling was particularly busy in urging Senators not to repeal the law which Grant desired should be rendered nugatory, but his arguments had little effect, at least on the leonine and determined Morton. Summer made no effort to enforce his views, though everybody could understand he was opposed to the measure of repeal. Conkling and Howe were the two conspicuous members that circulated around the Senate chamber endeavoring to impress on members the necessity of upholding the integrity of section eight and of keeping Stewart out of the

tabinet.

Views of the Representatives.

The House was not in season to-day, but a large number of members were at the Capitol, mostly around the Senate chamber, looking for new developments about the Cabinet, and anxious to ascertain what appointments had been made by the President. As soon as the contents of grant's message to the Senate relative to A. T. Stewart became known

gible. "It's a nice thing" said a Western member, "that a body of lawyers putting forth the pretensions of a majority of the Senators should be ignorant of the provisions of the law establishing one of the great departments of the government." No member seemed to find fault with President Grant for having nominated Stewart, because, as they said, "It was not expected that a military man who had never read law should be posted." But it was generally remarked that the President's mistake consisted in sending a message to the Senate asking Congress to repeal the law for the benefit and convenience of Mr. Stewart. From the expression of sentiment among the members of the House it looks as if Sherman's resolution will meet with some considerable opposition in that body. Among the representatives there are several who fear that under Stewart they could not manipulate all the patronage to which they have been accus-"It's a nice thing" said a Western member

who fear that under Stewart they could not manipulate all the patronage to which they have been accustomed. Stewart, they think, would administer it on too economical a basis for the welfare of the mere politicians, and they are right in this view of it; for Stewart has been heard to say that in the event of assuming the direction of the department he would see to it that no drones flourished within the wall of the Treasury, and that none of the fashionable attaches would find time to amuse themselves in novel reading during business hours. "There in novel reading during business hours. "There will be no newspaper reading in the Treasury," said Stewart, and this statement is an unpardonable

Mr. Stewart's Views.

As to Stewart bimself, all that need be said is that he contemplates the situation with the calmest screenty. He is not in the least disturbed and to inquiries as to what he will do simply says he will accept if the law is modified so as to make it practica ble. If not, he will have to decline, but not with regret, as he is entirely free from the ambition of seeking a post which will only add to the strain on his mental faculties, compensated only by the éclat his mental faculties, compensated only by the éclat of a little public honor. He is not anxious to accept, or a little public honor. He is not anxious to accept, but will cheerfully do so in soknowledgment of the graceful compliment tendered by Grant if Congress gives its consent by modification of the prohibitory law. That sums up in a few sentences the views of Alexander T. Stewart. Attorney General Hoar to Arrive in Washing

ton Tuesday Night.

A despatch was received at the Attorney General's office from Judge Hoar, the new Attorney General, stating that he would leave Concord on Monday morning, and expected to be in this city by Tuesday

Commissioner Delano was at the Internal Revenue

Rollins will leave next week.

President Grant and Geo. II. Stnart. It is stated by those who pretend to know that mmediately after the celebrated interview between A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and President Gran Stuart, of Philadelphia, tendering him a place in the Cabinet. In that letter no particular position was mentioned, but upon Mr. Stuart's arrival here, two days before the inauguration, he had an interview with Grant, when the President intimated that if Stuart would consent to go into the Cabinet he proposed to put him at the head of the Treasury Department. Stuart declined to accept that place on the ground that its laborious duties would be too great for his feeble health. If this be true—and it is said there is a and Mr. George H. Stuart on the subject—it appears correspondence in existence between President Granthat A. T. Stewart, of New York, was Grant's second choice. This is the only instance, so far as can be ascertained, in which Grant departed from his determination not to inform any of the gentlemen whom he had selected of his purpose in advance of their nomination to the Senate. The case of Stuart was precipitated by McClare' an intimate triend of the Philadelphis Stuart, urged Grant to appoint him Secretary of the Interior, but the President was of opinion that that place should go to a Western man, in accordance with a custom

tion.
The secretaries of the different departments were

summoned at the Executive Mansion at noon to-day, the object being to ascertain the condition of public matters here, and to instruct them not to transact ries take charge. Postmaster General Cresswell inretary Schofield was at the Executive Mansion today for several hours. Ex-Attorney General Evarts was with the President for some time.

then regarded as unfit to be a Cabinet officer, and were strangers to Washington, and started out to get a glimpse of the famous Presidential mansion before leaving the city behind them. Others came before leaving the city behind them. Others came to see Grant or Rollins or Dent or anybody of official standing in the White House. The first class were all doomed to disappointment, as every room inside the building on the first floor was locked, the shut-ters closed and silence reigned over all. There were days a monopoly of the governing power. It is, moreover, asserted that at least two former secretaries of the Treasury were appointed and served in spite of the antiquated statute, and that the national interests suffered nothing by it, a good proof, it is urged, of the perfect uselessness of the enactment.

Spirit of the Senate.

But let this be as it may. When the matter was brought before the Senate to-day it was evident that from the recommendation not only did not please that many ladies among the applicants for admission, but all alike had to turn about and retrace their step s homeward. At ten octock sharp General Grant, ac-companied by a gentleman extremely like him in appearance, but a little taller, drove up in a park phaeton just as a driving snow storm set in. He passed quickly up stairs to his office, where four members of his staff—Dent, Porter, Babcock and Comstock—were already busily engaged with official books and papers. A few moments afterwards Governor Fenton and Horace Greeley came laboring along through the thick and pelting snow, followed by the new Secretary of State, E. B. Washburne, Secretary Stewart and Secretary Cresswell, General W. F. Smith, Judge Carter, Senator Schurz, Repre-W. P. Smith, Judge Carter, Senator Schurz, Repre-sentatives Boutwell, Maynard and G. M. Dodge and sentatives Boutwell, Maynard and G. M. Dodge and others. The Secretaries went straight into Grant's office while all the rest disposed themselves around the antercoom and wait. Datiently for the great man inside to notify them that he as at leisure to Assignments to Daty at the Evecutive Man-

Assignments to Duty at the Executive Mansion.

President Grant has made the following assignment to duty at the Executive Mansion from the
officers of his former staff.—Private Secretary, Major
and Brevet Brigadier General Horace Poffer, Secretaries, Major and Brevet Brigadier Frederick T. Dent,
and Major and Brevet Brigadier General Orvine E.
Babcock. In a few days civilians will be appointed
to fill these places. Edward Cushaw, the usher at
the President's door, is removed and Mr. W. R. Price,
formerly an usher at Army Headquuarters, is appointed in his stead. Mr. Adams, usher at the door
of the Secretary's room, is removed and Frank of the Secretary's room, is removed and Frank Soevyr is appointed in his stead. Messrs. John A. Borland and Sheldon, officers of the Metropolitan police, have been removed and their places filled by officers B. Ross and G. W. McElfresh.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

Assignments of General Officers to the Various Departments and Military Districts.
The following order was issued to-day:—

First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A.

II. Terry,
Second—Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Adantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarrily to Brevet Major General T. H. Rager, Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General while in the exercise of this command.

Third—Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louissana, and will turn over the command of the Department

officer.

Fourth—Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

Myth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General B. R. S. Canby is assigned to the First Military district, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

Sizth—Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military district to the next senior officer and join his realment.

Secenth—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds,

swenth—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, colonel of the Twenty-sixth infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military district, according to his brevet of major general.

the command of the Fifth Mintary distribution of the brown of the fifth mintary distribution of the brown of the command of the Fifth cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of major general,

By command of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant Geteral.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

Resignation of Cellector Smythe—Speculations About his Successor.

The letter of resignation of Collector Smythe, of New York, has reached President Grant. It was sent here in the care of General Sherman, who this morning handed it to the President. The successor to Smythe has not yet been discovered. Hiram Wallbridge, of New York, Moses Grinnell, ex-Con gressman Darling, and last, but by no means least. General Rawlins, at present the acting privat secretary of the President, are named by rumor. It is stated that Rawlins' friends are desirous that he should get the Collectorship, but that Grant does not ald get the Collectorship, but that Grant does no

should get the Collectorship, but that Grant does not like to lose his valuable services in Washington. Moreover, there are some grounds for supposing that Rawlins is destined far the War Department after the retirement of Schofield.

Realguation of John M. Binckley.

John M. Binckley, in execution of his known purpose, has retired from his office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, to enter, after a senson of rest, upon the practice of his profession in the District of Columbia. It will be remembered that his resignation was heretofore tendered, but not accepted by Secretary McCulloch.

Application for a Permanency.

General Samuel T. Spear entered the Army of the United States on the 10th day of August, 1836, in the Second regiment of Dragoons, and served consecutively from that date till the close of the war in the late rebellion, making in all over thirty years' ser-

tively from that date till the close of the war in the late rebellion, making in all over thirty years' service, now well and hearty. He passed the grades of Second lieutenant, First lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, brevet brigadier and brevet major general, serving through the Florida, Mexican, Kansas, Utah and Indian wars on the from tiers; is now in the city and will present his re for a permanent situation

Fractional currency printed, \$124,610; shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, \$200,000 to national banks, \$211,182; securities held by the Treasurer in trust for national bank circulation. \$342,622,900, and for public deposits, \$33,116,350; national bank notes issued for the week, \$129,610. Total to date, \$312,055,776. Mutilated bills returned, \$12,124,472; insolvent bank notes redeem \$1,026,221: actual circulation, \$299,905,083; fractions currency redeemed, \$369,185.

ragedy in Washington-A White Man Mun

dered by His Negro Paramour—Surrender of the Murderess.

A young colored woman, formerly a slave, yesterday killed a white man named James A. Ingle, and then quietly surrendered herself to the police authorities. Ingle was about twenty-six years of age. He was crippled by a wound received during the late war, and was employed as a watchman at the Inte-rior Department. The colored woman was employed as a servant in the house where Ingle boarded. An improper intimacy existed between them. Finding that she was about to become a mother she ind asked Ingle if he would support the child. The dislculty that existed between them on this accoun was the cause of hard words and culminated in he deliberately killing him with a hammer, taking ad vantage of his being asleep, and literally crushlis skull by the blows she inflicted.

Iceting of the Mauagers of the Nation Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. The Managers of the National Asylum for Disable Volunteers met at the office of the Surgeon Ger erday. There were present Chief Justice Chase eral B. F. Batler, Jay Cook, of Ponnsylvania Ex-Governor Smith, of New Hampshire; Judg H. L. Bond, of Maryland; General J. H. Martin and Dr. E. B. Walcott, of Wisconsin. Reports from at Augusta. Mc.: 100 at the Northwestern branch asyiums supported by the Board. The new asyin buildings at Augusta, Me., will be completed in a fe weeks, when the Board will be able to accommods reason no further aid will be extended to local homes after that period. The establishment of schools, libraries, reading rooms and amuse-ment halls has been attended with success. cases are either restored to health or fitted to go inte the world and earn their own living. Their mora the word and earn their own living. Their moral improvement is equally marked, as evidenced by their gentlemanly deportment and their interest in the religious and temperance societies organized in

the asylum.

The election of officers of the Board resulted as Follows:—President, Major General B. F. Butler; First Vice President, Major General J. H. Martindale: Second Vice President, Jay Cooke; Secretary, Hon. L. B. Gunkle.

to meet at the Eastern asylum, at Augusta, Me., on the 4th of July next,

Office-Seekers Writing Letters Already.
In the department mails this morning several letters were received addressed to the new Cabinet officers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and

General Sherman is still unwell, and was not at headquarters this morning.

Brigadier General Forsyth at the Copitol.
Brigadier General Forsyth, who was recently
wounded in an Indian engagement, is in this city.
The Weather at the Capital.

After the snow storm of this morning there was a sudden change to extreme cold, with a high wind from the north, which has continued all day.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., presented several petitions, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition for the amendment of the constitution so as to recognize Almighty God. Tabled.

Mr. Col.s., (rep.) of Cal., presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities, Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities. Mr. Pomrroy, (rep.) of Kansas, presented several petitions for equal suffrage.

petitions for equal suffrage. Mr. SUMMER introduced a bill for the further se curing of equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved to proceed to its immediate considera-

tion.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., objected.
Mr. Grimes, (fep.) of lown, introduced a bill to reorganize the Navy of the United States.

Mr. Cameron, (fep.) of Pa., introduced a bill supplementary to the act to authorize a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Raifread into the District of Columbia. The bill is the same as that which was pending before the last Congress.

Mr. Patterson, (fep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to further define an act for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

against the United States.

ARENDERNT TO THE TREASURY ACT.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced, also, the following bill, and asked for its immediate consideration:—

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the eight sestion of the act entitled 'An act to establish a-Treasury Department,' as provides that no person holding any odice notitude by this act shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned in carrying on the business of trade or commerce be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Sherman—It is necessary that that provision should be repealed to enable the new Secretary of the Treasury to hold the office. Mr. Summer—Does the Senator think it ought to be

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator think it organ to repealed?

Mr. SHREMAN—I think there is no reason why it should not be repealed.

Mr. SUMNER—I should rather see the matter carefully considered by a committee.

Mr. SHREMAN—Very well. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice President—There is no Committee on Finance.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile, Ala.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill in relation to treaties with the indian tribes. It provides that be reafter no treates shall be made with the indian tribes in the United States, and they shall be deemed incapable of making treaties with the United States. It provides also that no convention, agreement or contract between the United States and any Indian tribe entered into or retified after the enactment of this bill, authorizing or providing or the payment of money from the United States Treasury, or sale or other disposition of public lands or Indian reservations, in whole or in part, whether held in severalty or in common, shall have force and effect either in law or equity, or be enforced by any officer of the United States or of any State or Territory, unless the enforcement thereof shall be authorized by an act of Congress passed and approved subsequently to its date.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., moved to take up his resolution ofered yesterday for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all propositions relating to the Indian tribes.

Mr. HAYER, (rep.) of Mich., hoped it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused to take it up.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., hoped it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused to take it up.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At this point a message was received from the President announcing that since the confirmation of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, he had ascertained that the act of 1789 prohibited any person engaged in commercial pursuits from holding that office, and asking that Mr. Stewart be exempted from the operation of the act by a joint resolution.

Mr. Sherman—I ask leave to introduce a bill.

The Vice President—The first question is, what disposition shall be made of the Executive messager Mr. Sherman—I move that it be laid on the table and be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman then introduced the following bill, and asked its immediate consideration:

Be it enected, &c., that so much of the act approved Sep-

Be it emasted, &c., that so much of the act approved September 3, 1789, entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department," as problish the Secretary of the Treasury from being concerned or interested in earrying on the business of trade or counterce, be and the same is hereby repealed. But in no case shall the Secretary of the Treasury act in any matter, claim or account in which he is personally interested. The Vice President is there any objection to considering the bill at this time?
Mr. Sunske.—I object, sir. I think that ought to be most profeundly considered before it passes.

ANSAS RATIFIES THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bilt resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, rati-ring the proposed fifteenth amendment of the con-

THE CABINET.

The New Secretary of the Interior. General Jacob D. Cox has been receiving the congratulations of numerous friends during the foreagon. From a personal interview it is learned that the morning of his appointment to a place in Fresident Grant's Cabinet, and that he would accept it. He will leave for Washington to-morrow night.

Opinion of the Michigan Press on the New

Cabinet.
DETROIT, March 6, 1869. There is much anxiety here concerning the name of President Grant's Cabinet, which were bulletined esterday morning.

ays, taken altogether, it is not a strong Cabinet, but hinks there will be changes before long. The Post says:—The Cabinet does not strike us as one to command at the outset the unqualified confidence of the country, and thinks that the selection

of Mr. Washburne indicates a vigorous, plain-spoken, horoughly American foreign policy.

The Free Press says there is not a first class man among them; not one could receive the support of his party at home for the place he has been selected

The New Postmaster General.

The New Postmaster General.

[From the Baltimore American, March 6,]
It is with sincere pleasure that we announce the appointment of Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of General Grant. No appointment that General Grant can make, we believe, will give more general satisfaction to the republicans of Maryland, of the Southern States, and, in fact, of the entire country. Mr. Cresswell has filled several important positions in the State and national government, in all of which he has conducted himself with ability and in a manner calculated to secure the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. The republicans of Maryland are justly proud of him, and he may be properly considered the representative man of the party in the State. His character is without a biemish, and a brilliant career awaits him.

publicans of Maryland are justily proud of him, and he may be properly considered the representative man of the party in the State. His character is without a blemish, and a brilliant career awaits him.

Mr. Cresswell was born at Port Deposit, Cecil county, on the 18th of March, 1923. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated with the first honors of his class in 1848. On leaving college he studied law, and two years thereafter was admitted to the bar, since which time he has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and is justly regarded as an eminent lawyer. He commenced his political life as a member of the whig party. In 1850 he was a nominee of that party in Cecil county for the State Convention, then about bering held, for remodelling the constitution of Maryland. He canvassed his county with the late Judge Constable, who was an opposing candidate for the same position and whose name was at that time a tower of strength in Cecil, and in all his encounters with that accomplished orator sustained himself with credit. His party, however, being largely in the minority, he was defeated by a smail majority. At the outland of the life Febelloff Mr. Cresswell was found acting with the democratic party, but soon left its ranks and carried with him many of his friends to the support of the Union cause. He has always been unswerving in his attachment to the Union. In February of 1801 he used his influence to avert the calamities of the civil war; but, on becoming salished that war was inevitable, he took his stand with the Union party, and ever since has there stood with courage and frumess. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to represent his native county in the Maryland Legislature, where he took a leading part and rendered important pervice. In 1862 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State of Maryland, the duties of which office he has a fast that time a member of Congress. In March 1864, he was crosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of the manner of the state

r. Cresswell goes into the Cabinet rant with not only the undivided ion of the republicans of his own St

mendation of the republicans of his own State, but on the most earness personal solicitation of the leading republicans of the nation. Vice President Colfax, ex-Vice President Hamiin, Senator Wade and a number of other leading Senators had taken occasion to speak to General Grant in high terms of commendation of his ability and high personal character and eminent services to the republican cause. The delegations to Congress from Maine, Connectiont and Michigan, and a portion of Pennsylvania also took a deep interest in his accession to the Cabinet, while a majority of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States memorialized the President in invor of his selection as the representative of the Southern and Border States. There was also a very kindly feeling expressed among the republicans generally in his favor.

The appointment of the Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell as costmaster General meets the almost universal ap-

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS YIEW NOF! THE NATIONAL SITUATION

[From the New York Observer (Old School Presbyterian), March 4.]

No "Pious old Prellows" For Oppics.

Whether Mr. George H. Staart is or is not to be one of General Grant's Cabinet we do not know at this present writing. But we do know that the adomade on the subject by certain Pennsylvania politicians is exceedingly disgraceful to them and the country if they are to be considered in any sense representatives of the American people.

A self-constituted delegation presented themselves to General Grant and endeavored to draw from him the name of the gentleman whom he intends to to nominate to a seat in the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. Falling in this indecent attempt, they suggested to the President elect their wish that Governor Curtin might be appointed. Finding that General Grant would give them no reason to believe that their man would be his man, they proceeded to inform General Grant that they had heard he was about to call Mr. Geo. H. Stuart into his Cabinet; that Mr. Stuart was not a politician; that they did not know him, and hegwould not represent the republican party of Pennsylvania. General Grant said he did not wish them to understand him as saying that Mr. Stuart was not a politician; that they did not know him, and hegwould not represent the republican party of Pennsylvania. General Grant said he did not wish them to understand him as saying that Mr. Stuart was to be the man, but he was capable of filling lany office to which he was called. Mr. McClure, the leader of thedelegation, then saidthat to give satisfaction in Pennsylvania the appointment must be given to some man who had been prominently inentified with the republican party and an active politician; it must be no such man as George H. Staart, who had done so much for the country and was so widely known. Mr. McClure then made some remark about the prospect that if such an appointment were to be made the republican party would be defeated in the Pennsylvania General Grant repiled:—"It am not myself the representative of any political party,

of any political party, although a political party elected me."

Mr. McClure said he hoped General Grant would some time introduce him to Stuart, for though he (McClure) had been in political life in Pennsylvania a dozen years he did not know him.

The delegation retired very much chop-fallen, and in subsequent conversation it was unblushingly avowed that such a man as Mr. Stuart, a "plous" man, a Christian gentleman, wholly devoted to his country, of vast executive ability, whose presidency of the Christian Commission through the war was a splendid administration, demanding the highest qualities of an officer and so discharged as to reflect honor upon the Commission and its head—such a man is regarded by the politicians of the day as an unsafe man to hold office at Washington! Politicians saw in an instant that the elevation of such a Christian statesman would be an obscacle in their path to place and pay. They did not hesitate to speak of him as "a pious old feliow," who could not be used. They determined to make a bold bush and head off his nomination.

Mr. Stuart is not in health to permit him to assume the responsibilities of a Cabinet appointment. But the Devartment of the Interior were committed to

Mr. Stuart is not in health to permit him to assume the responsibilities of a Cabinet appointment. But if the Department of the Interior were committed to his hands we venture to say that its duttes would be discharged with an intelligent ability, a breadth of view, an honest, enlightened patriotism, a discriminating purpose and energetic achievement of great results unsurpassed by any previous administration of that department. Politicians who have more hopes of money out of that department than any other but the Treasury are indeed dismayed by the report that George H. Stnart is going into the Cabiof that department, Politicians who have more hopes of money out of that department than any other but the Treasury are indeed dismayed by the report that George H. Stmart is going into the Cabinet, and perhaps into this very place, where he would sit as a faithful watchman of the public interests and a fearful foe of every trading politician who should seek a job for himself at the expense of the country. But politicians have ruled this people long enough. There would be joy among all honest men if the nominations of cabinet officers should se such as to strike terror into the hearts of the bold, bad men who have so long fattened at the public crib that in their pride and insolence they have come to regard the offices of State as their spoils and plunder.

But we refer to this matter now to point a moral, of merely to adorn a tale.

not merely to adorn a taile.

[From the Evangelist (New School Presbyterian), March 4.]

PRAYER FOR THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Notice was given in most of our churches on Sunday last of a general prayer meeting, to be held at the marble church in Fifth avenue, from twiction one o'clock of March 4, to pray for the faw President and his advisers and our rulers and law makers renerally. Meetings are also appointed in several churches in the evening of the day for the same general object—the while the frivotous Senator Nye's ball is in performance at the capital itself. We infer from what we hear that the observance of some part of the day as a se_n of united prayer is quite general among the churches throughout the country.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:-"Still He Love Me." Song. Walter Russell Johnston. Written like a true musician; nothing very striking in the mel-

ody, but neatly woven together.
"La Perichole." Musical bouquet. Gustavus Heyner. To any one who admires this opera of Offenbach (we do not) this arrangement

could not make this opera a success in Paris, and we don't wonder, because the themes are commonplace and uninteresting. Ketterer has done the best that could be done with them in this arrangement For brilliant, popular and taking transcriptions of

For brilliant, popular and taking transcriptions of operas commend us Eugene Ketterer.

"Lydia Thompson Quadrilles." Charles E. Pratt. A good collection of burlesque sengs, suggestive of blonde hair and unclad limbs.

"Chook, chook, chook," sung by Miss Minnie Jackson, arranged by C. E. Pratt. We'd like to hear the above mentioned lady sing this song, for urroustly sake. As for our part, we think it a humbug.

"Rollicking Ramus." Song. C. E. Pratt. Little Elise Holt makes a hit with this, but any other person who attempts to sing it will only make themselves ridiculous, for it is, musically speaking, the vertical trash.

"Tassels on the Roots," Ditto in every particular.

"Si tu Savais," Romance. Baife. The name of the composer is a sufficient endorsement of this song. It is one of his characteristic melodies.

"Up in a Bailoon Quadrille." J. S. Knight. Introducing all the popular burlesque songs in a dever arrangement.

"La Viguadiere March." E. de Paris. Spirited and

"La Vivandère March." E. de Paris. Spirited and stirring.

"La Vie Parisienne Waltz." Knight. Introducing the best of the melodies of Offenbach's opera.

"Queen Mary's Prayer." Sacred song. Miss M. Jindsay. So so. Queen Mary might have prayed to bettef atvidhate.

"True Love Quadritle." J. T. Stone. Introducing some popular songs in an agreeable manner.

"In Meinem Garten die Neiken," "Im Walde."

"Im Sommer" and "Die Verlassene." Five of Robert Pranz's well known songs, got up in handsome style.

Dodworth publishes the following:

"Walmut Grove Waltz." A very beautiful waltz of the Strauss order, with a good introduction.

"The Meadow Polka," Excellent.

"Rose Well Water." Romanza for the plane. A charming work, full of melody and graceful thoughts.

"The Great Maple Tree." Capriccio. Another exquisite little piece, written in a tree, musicianly style.

"The Quarry Magnyka." Very good.

quisite little pièce, written in a true, musicianly style,
"The Quarry Mazurka." Very good.
"Rock Spring Gaiop," Spirited and dashing.
"The Brother's Rock," March. aedium.
"The Deil of this Wild Wood." Romance. Good in its way,
"The Forest." Rondo. A very pleasing theme and well worked out.
"Letter Song." Perichole. A good edition of this favorite melody.
All of these pieces have been either composed or arranged by Harvey B. Dodworth, a sterling musician and popular composer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Rapid Growth of the Village—A Town Hall Question—The Mineral Springs—Granite Quarries—Heavy Fall of Saow.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 1, 1860.

To use an original expression, "never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant" has our village progressed so rapidly in material prosperity as during the past six or eight months. Since October last some two hundred buildings have been erected, and others are to be built as soon as the weather is favorable. Notwithstanding the increase of tenements rens range high, and foreign capitalists are largely investing in real estate.

rents range high, and foreign capitalists are largely myesting in ruel estate.

To-morrow is town meeting day with us, and we are to have an exceedingly lively election, the issue being not a political one, but "town hall" or "no town hall," the two parties having made out a tienet, politically, "'ar' and 'af." The question is, about we procure an act from the Legislature author.

tzing the erection of a town hall at a cost of \$75,000? That such a building should be erected admits of no question; but time forbids my entering into the discussion of the matter. As upon every proposed public improvement involving the expenditure of money and consequent taxation, there are two parties in the contest—the pros and antis. As for myself, I have no doubt, let the election to-morrow result as it may, that the committee in the Assembly will report in favor of the bill, after which will "come the tug of war."

Our mineral springs are as sparking as of yore. The old "Pavillon" spring has been recently overhauled, additional water secured and a company formed who are again bringing it before the public. Upon a lot belonging to H. H. Hathorn (proprietor of Congress Hall here) and to two gentiemen of your city a mineral spring was discovered inst seasoh, the water being regarded by nearly all as the best in the village. The spring is across the street, north of and directly opposite Congress Hall, some 120 feet distant. It cannot but prove a great addition to our mineral water resources.

From two quarries the one shoot two miles west.

ant. It cannot but prove a great addition to our erail water resources, com two quarries the one about two miles west this village, the other some twelve or fifteen thwest from here—grantie is now being got out the new Capitol building at Albany. These quarbeing located adjacent to the Adirondack Rall, which intersects the Rensselaer and Saratogaroad at this village, the stone is easily transpace to the city. It is pronounced by the builders is of the very finest quality.

a Saraturday lasts we had about ten inches fall of we and a high wind arising the Rensselaer and

on Saturday last we had about ten inches fall of ow, and a high wind arising the Rensselaer and ratoga Railroad was so blockaded that the train in the north did arrive, while that from the south y succeeded in reaching this village. Rather late the season for such a deadlock. may say, in closing, that Saratoga county is, just the present time, the theatre of rinaway matches, me two weeks since, at the Revolutionary bunds of Bemis Heighis, a young lady who was ending a party took "French leave," joined her or in a sleigh walting near by, and the twain were on made one.

lover in a steeps watering uses of the same time, a like event soon made one.

In this village, about the same time, a like event occurred, and now, to make the trinity, a young pair have just eloped from the neighboring village of Ballston Spa, and "gone and done is." In all these cases "cruel parients" sought to thwart the maiden, but "love laughs at locksmiths." These elopements took place among the "first families." What may be regarded as singular, none of the gentlemen are clergymen or carpet-baggers.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON GRANT.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture at the Taber-nacle, Jersey City, last evening, on "The Timea." The first portion of his lecture was confined to a rej struck the key significantly by saying that the first great question of the times is "What is the will to reign at Washington!" Men said that we would know everything after the 6th of March, but we are no wiser now than we were on the 3d. The silent man has spoken, but what does he say? That he will carry out the will of the people. Then all hair to the chief who will carry out the people's will. Yet I, for one, see no pretence of statesmanship either in the chief who takes the helm or in the men he calls to his aid. Still I do not despair or despond beminds of the nation; we have got enough of great the whole of them. (Renewed laughter.) When men go to Washington to see the statesman they go to the Navy Department. (Laughter.) The lecturer here related an incident of the war in connection with Secretary Welles and the commander of one of our war vessels, and continued. The South, to-day, and vessels, and continued. The South, to-day, I land of anarchy, of blood and of security of property, because the outgot President cathed to his aid the white men the South and trusted the element of cession. Eight millions of Southerners, bred secession for thirty years were not converted dettysburg. A mistaken idea incarnated in a geration never gets out of it. They adhere under circumstances and both are buried in one gra There are certain steps which, once taken are: cration lever gets out of it. They adhere under all circumstances and both are buried in one grave. There are certain steps which, once taken, are irrevocable. The South stands to-day having taken that step which cannot be retraced. Andrew Johnson has gone to Tennessee, but there stands the South with all the consequences of that step staring her in the face. The nation has to fight the battle over again. The South wants capital. The North ofters money and schoolmarms, and the South replies. "We will have your money but not your schoolmarms." The long history of Andrew Johnson is to get capital, not schools down South. Grant, with that stalwart, rizorous, despotic right hand of his means that a dollar shall go South in front, with a Yankee of the one side and a schoolmarm on the other. The President tells us in his fine inaugural that the fitteenth amendment ought to become law, that the debt of the nation should be paid, citizens protected, &c., and there he leaves us. He leaves thirty millions of yet. Oliver Cromwell said that he would main ame of Englishmen such a power, such a tenemies, that an Englishmen might feel per safe even though he stood on the verge of the ized world, and he did it. We want Grant to in that example. We want him to undo the hist five terrible years, to employ that cannon lying idle in Washington to such a purpose a man may travel through any part of the S and say "I'm a Union man" without fear of mation. The Ku Kiux shall then fly away. I w have scaffolds erected in the South, and whe a murder would be committed I would hang the petrator as high as Haman. (Aprilause.) The shame of the President to day is that he is done this. The moment he does it all England. done this. The mothert he does it all Engiand and the North will rush to the South in one great cru sade of business. The Senates may then dissolve and the armies be disbanded. Let the afteenth amendment be made a line in the constitution. We have submitted in a cowardly manner for four years to a traitor Fresident for our own peace, and if the work be not now accomplished our children will have to fight the battle over again. If another administration like the one just ended had succeeded the crisis of war would come even sooner, we would have the perit at our very doors. Only think how narrowly we escaped. Seymour carried New York by the help of a mob, made up of rowdies and the lawless element, against Grant with the brave solders who conquered the rebellion. Only a little more on that side and we were doomed. The contest was so close that there is nothing like it on record.

the brave soldiers who conquered the receition, only a little more on that side and we were doomed. The contest was so close that there is nothing like it on record.

The times have also another meaning, namely—that the war has taught us that neither in Congress, nor the Executive, nor in administrations, can we trust for the success of republican institutions. The great security and stability of our government are founded on the education of the masses. Aristocracy was killed on the scaffold with Charles the First, and to-day it holds the English people in slavery. So with us. We have killed the root, but the tree lives. One thing can be said of Grant, that words from his lips mean more than those uttered by other men. His message is a promise, and it will be carried out to be letter. I have no doubt he will rigorously execute every law that Congress puts into as hands. But Congress should cover the South with cannon, banners and scaffolds till full security of person and property is emjoyed, and till it can be said with truth "we will have peace."

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Lecture by Charles Moran.

Lecture by Charles Storaw.

The Ainskalke frigidity of the atmosphere last night, which in its intensity has been unequalled during the winter, prevented so large an assemblage as have heretofore attended the series of pupular lectures, on Social and Political Science, which have taken place, under the auspices of the Cooper Union; but if there were not many who were lured from comfortable firesides, the paucity of numbers were compensated for by the enthustasm consequent upon the remarks of the lecturer.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Amasa Walker, heretofore announced as the speaker of the evening, upon "The Relation of the Wages of the Laborer to the Currency of the Country," the secretary, Mr. Hewitt, with a few prefatory remarks, in which he announced that Fressor Wooster would deliver his lecture on "Sail Lake City" on the evening of Tuesday next, introduced Mr. Charles Moran, who was warmly received and who entered at once upon his subject—"The Corelations of Capital and Labor," claiming that labor unjustity charged capital with taking to itself too large a share of its enforts, and that the encreachment of the latter upon the former as charged were without the slightest foundation in fact. That the reflective action of each of these branches could be illustrated in the person of william B. Astor, who with his capital had built the Astor House and other public buildings, which, in the attraction of business and the employment of labor, had accrued so largely to the community of this frost hieropoits. He spoke at length in a lucid manner of the false ideas that predominated, that capital and labor were antagonistic, and claimed that the contributions of capital in making one man the equal of 2.500, as compared with the past, through the agency of machinery, was of itself a largel and the contributions of capital in making one man the equal of 2.500, as compared with the past, through the agency of machinery, was of itself a largely and longer than the sound be trammelled by no legislative energ et alone; that it should be trammelled t ative enactments; advised that in all bus actions probity and honesty were the mo reapons to the attainment of the object is sted Mr. A. T. Stewart as an example way has immense fortune had been acqui

There is a rumor in Washington that General W.
H. H. Terreii will be appointed commissioner on the
part of the United States to adjust our claims with
Mexico.—India uspois Sentinei, March 6.